

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
MOLYBDENUM COPPER COMPANY

**ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
MOLYBDENUM COPPER COMPANY
.....KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:**
That we, the undersigned, have this day associated ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the state of Arizona, and for that purpose do hereby adopt, execute, publish and acknowledge the following Articles of Incorporation, to-wit:

ARTICLE ONE.
The names of the incorporators are Anson H. Smith and R. A. Lassell, whose respective residences and post-office addresses are Kingman, Arizona, and the name of the corporation shall be Molybdenum Copper Company.

ARTICLE TWO

The principal office and place of business shall be at Kingman, Arizona, and the corporation shall have the right to establish such branch offices, within or without the State of Arizona, as its Board of Directors may deem necessary or advisable at which branch office meetings of said Board of Directors may be held.

ARTICLE THREE

The general nature of the business proposed to be transacted and carried on is that of mining, milling, smelting, ore reduction and treating, in all their related branches, and to do, and to have done, by itself or through its agents and all things hereinbefore set forth as being necessary, convenient or essential to the purposes which it might or could do, in any part of the world, and to engage in any and every business which may be, by its Board of Directors, deemed necessary, requisite, essential or convenient or auxiliary to the foregoing objects and purposes for which this corporation is formed.

In furtherance, and not in limitation of its general powers and purposes, it is expressly provided that this corporation shall have the following powers, viz:

1. To acquire own, handle, sell, encumber, and in any manner deal in or with any and/or all of the property, real, personal or mixed, of any and/or all persons, firms, corporations, partnerships, associations, trusts, or other entities, in any manner, by any means, and in any manner, to acquire, own, hold, sell or in any manner, to deal in or with shares of the capital stock of this or other corporations; to pay, for the property, real, personal or mixed, of any and/or all persons, firms, corporations, partnerships, associations, trusts, or other entities, bonds or other securities, in any manner, on the business of mining, milling, smelting, concentrating, converting, treating, preparing, refining, market, manufacturing, producing, selling, exchanging, importing, exporting, and dealing in or with gold, silver, copper and any and all other kinds of ores, minerals, and metals; and the preparation, production, and sale of any and/or all kinds and description, by whatever process or processes the same can be produced, and generally without limitation.

2. To acquire by purchase, exchange, location, appropriation or in any other manner, and to own, hold, use, operate, lease, mortgage, sell, convey, assign, transfer, license, or otherwise dispose of all kinds and classes of mines, mining claims, mining property, water rights, oil, gas, minerals, reservoirs, canals, dunes, dikes, stone walls, roads, railways, sawmills, stills, hotels, boarding houses, easements, or any other kind of property.

3. To construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to own, hold, use, operate, maintain and to improve, and to have constructed, purchased, leased, owned, operated, maintained and improved, tramways and railways necessary or convenient to the carrying on of any business undertaken; to acquire own, hold, sell, lease, mortgage, convey, assign, transfer, license, and all kinds of inventions, rights, licenses, patent rights or letters patent.

4. To borrow money, and to issue bonds, payable to order or to bearer, and to give, for the corporation, debentures, mortgages, promissory notes or other evidences of indebtedness or security therefor, and to pledge, sell or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the property of the corporation, as security for the payment of any indebtedness or liability incurred or undertaken; to use its stock debentures or bonds in payment for any property or commodities; and to do all and sundry things that may be necessary or expedient to carry out the purposes of this corporation.

5. To make contracts, and to do as fully as natural persons might or could do any and all of the things herein set forth, either as principal or agent, and to employ, use, and contract with, either alone or in company with other persons, associations or corporations, and in general to have and exercise all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred upon corporations by the laws of the State of Arizona.

ARTICLE FOUR

The amount of the capital stock of this corporation shall be \$1,000,000, divided into THOUSAND (1,000) shares, divided into one million shares of the par value of ten cents each, and the same, when issued, shall be fully paid and forever non-assessable. The stock may be sold at such times and upon such terms and conditions as may be provided by the Board of Directors, and same may be exchanged for mines or any other property, real or personal, or for the benefits accruing or services rendered to the corporation in any manner or form whatever, as said Board of Directors may determine, and the same shall be subject to the determination of the Board of Directors shall be final.

ARTICLE FIVE

ARTICLE FIVE
The time of the next meeting of this corporation shall be the date of the issuance to the corporation of a Certificate of Incorporation by the Arizona Corporation Commission, and the termination thereof shall be twenty-five years thereafter with privilege of renewal as provided by law.

ARTICLE SIX
The management and control of the business property and affairs of the corporation shall be vested in the Board of Directors consisting of not less than three nor more than seven members, who shall be elected from among the stockholders of record at the regular meeting of the stockholders on which shall be held on the first Tuesday in August of each year, and said Directors so elected shall hold

Officers for one year or until their successors are elected. Any officer may occur in said Board of Directors, whether or not he was caused by death, resignation or otherwise. The Board shall be filled by election by the remaining members of said corporation, and the same shall be subject to the approval of the Board. Said Board of Directors shall have the power to establish By-Laws and to make all rules and regulations necessary or convenient for the conduct and management of the corporation, not inconsistent with law or these Articles of Incorporation.

Until the first Annual Meeting of the stockholders the following named persons shall constitute the Board of Directors, to-wit:

ANSON H. SMITH, R. A. LASSELL, M. A. SAWYER, L. A. DUNHAM and T. J. SPARKS.

ARTICLE SEVEN
The officers of the corporation shall consist of President, one or more Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and one or more of said offices, whose duties are not inconsistent, may be held by the same person. The duties of the officers shall be such as the board of directors may determine, and shall prescribe the term of office, duties and compensation. The officers named herein shall hold office until the next annual meeting at their annual meeting which shall be held as soon as practicable following the adjournment of the annual meeting of the corporation, and shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified.

The following named persons shall serve as officers of the corporation until the

first annual meeting of the Board of Directors, to-wit:

President, Amos H. Smith.
Vice Presidents, J. A. Leuell,
Secretary and Treasurer, M. A. Sawyer.

ARTICLE EIGHT

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability, direct or contingent, to which this corporation shall at any time subject itself, is the sum of Sixty thousand Dollars.

ARTICLE NINE

The private property of the directors and stockholders of this corporation shall be and remain separate and distinct from any and all liability from the corporate debts and liabilities.

ARTICLE TEN

These Articles of Incorporation may be

ended by a majority vote of the outstanding stock of the corporation at any regular meeting of the stockholders or at any special meeting of the stockholders for that purpose.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this twelfth day of August, 1918.

ANSON H. SMITH (Seal)
R. A. LASSELL (Seal)

STATE OF ARIZONA
County of Mohave ss

THIS INSTRUMENT was acknowledged before me this 12th day of August, 1918, by Anson H. Smith and R. A. Lassell.

My commission expires 2-23-1920.

(Seal) C. W. HERNNDON
Notary Public.

Filed in the office of the Assessor of Mohave County, Arizona, this 12th day of August, 1918.

Commission this 15th day of August, A.
D. 1918 at 10:00 A. M. at request of C. W.
Henderson whose postoffice address is Kingman,
Arizona.
By **F. A. JONES** Chairman.
First insertion August 24.
Last insertion September 28.
9CUA 9AQa fziAu gustETA HTM HTTH TH

**Items of Interest Pertaining to the Livestock Industry of Arizona,
Market Letter for the Past Week.**

HOW TO TREAT EYE

Prof. W. S. Cunningham, Assistant Animal Husbandman of the University of Arizona, has been consulted by a number of stockmen lately and he makes the following public statement: "There is a disease affecting the eyes of cattle prevalent in the southern part of the State. There have been many reports of this among range cattle and dairy herds. This disease is called 'infectious keratitis', or 'pink eye of cattle', and has been present every summer for several years in certain localities of Arizona. It affects cattle of all ages, but mainly young cattle during the summer, pollen is present, and it is infectious or contagious.

"The symptom of the disease are a watery discharge from the eyes, the eyelids become swollen and red, and are held partly closed to shut out the sunlight, a red spot appears in about the center of the eye which later turns white or yellowish white in color, and the entire colored portion of the eye becomes clouded or whitish in appearance. The pupil of the eye may bulge out to a considerable degree because of the eye lens being swollen. In some cases this swelling is so great that the eyeball may burst and cause permanent blindness. All cattle effected with this disease are temporarily, partially or totally blind, but they regain their eyesight in most cases. It usually takes several weeks to effect a cure, and during that time vigorous treatments should be applied.

"For those who cannot conveniently consult or call a veterinarian the following remedies are given: First wash out the eyes well with a saturated solution of boric acid, then twice each day place into the eye four or five drops of a 20 per cent solution of argyrol. This treatment should be kept up persistently until recovery. "The above treatment, if followed carefully, will cure, practically all cases of the disease."

CATTLE SAVED FROM BLACKLEG

Dr. R. H. Williams, Animal Husbandman, of the University of Arizona in an interview gives the following statement concerning the prevalence and control of blackleg in Arizona:

"Blackleg is widely spread over Arizona, and causes the loss of thousands of cattle annually. These losses may be absolutely prevented by vaccinating all cattle under 2 years of age. With gentle animals the vaccine, which may be secured free from the State Veterinarian, Phoenix, or the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., can be used to advantage. Commercial companies prepare this

Commercial companies prepare this camp vaccine and sell it as pellets at 50c to 10c per dose. The pellet vaccine is more easily prepared and administered than the free but either of these vaccines should prove satisfactory if applied every six months until the animals are 18 months old.

"Range cattle are usually wild and handled with difficulty, so that it is considered more feasible to use a single treatment for vaccinating them.

There are several companies preparing a special germ-free vaccine which renders the animals permanently immune. Treatment with this kind of vaccine costs from 35c to 50c a dose, but calves may be treated when they are as young as 3 months, and this renders them permanently immune for the rest of their lives. Another advantage of this serum is that it gives the animals immediate protection from the time of application, and some claim that the serum may have curative value if given in the early stages of the disease.

"It is anticipated that most of the range stockmen will use this new serum. The losses caused by blackleg in Arizona are only second to that of starvation. There are possibly 30,000 head of young stock that die annually in Arizona from this disease alone, and the loss amounts to fully a million dollars a year. There is absolutely no need of sustaining this loss if stockmen will vaccinate their animals.

"Another important consideration in overcoming the blackleg is that of burning all the carcasses of animals that die of this disease. If carcasses are burnt the germs which cause the disease will be destroyed, and no doubt in time will be exterminated. Stockmen should cooperate in an effort to eradicate this most troublesome complaint from Arizona ranges."

een to twenty-five pounds per day alone will save stock from dying. Practically the only cost in using this feed is in its preparation, and it is estimated this cost amounts to only 50 cents per month.

Yucca should be regarded as an emergency feed only, the specialists say. It makes a very slow growth and only two species—soapweed and bear grass—may be expected to renew themselves if cut off. The bear grass of the New Mexico-Texas plain region will produce a new crop in 3 or 4 years, while soapweed requires from 10 to 15 years.